

DRAFT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TREASURY INTERNATIONAL
CAPITAL (TIC) FORM S REPORT

**MONTHLY REPORT OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES BY
FOREIGNERS**

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AUTHORITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

These reports are required by law (22 U.S.C. 286f; 22 U.S.C. 3103; E.O.10033; 31 C.F.R. 128). Failure to report can result in a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$25,000. Willful failure to report can result in criminal prosecution and upon conviction a fine of not more than \$10,000, and if an individual, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Any officer, director, employee, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may, upon conviction, be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both (22 U.S.C. 3105; 31 C.F.R. 128.4 (a) and (b)).

Data reported on these forms will be held in confidence by the Department of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve Banks acting as Fiscal Agents of the Treasury. The data reported by individual respondents will not be published or otherwise publicly disclosed. Aggregate data derived from these forms may be published or otherwise publicly disclosed only in a manner which will not reveal the amounts reported by any individual respondent. Data reported by individual respondents may be made available to other Federal agencies to the extent permitted by applicable law (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. PURPOSE AND NOTICE UNDER PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The purpose of the TIC Form S is to gather timely and reliable information from U.S. reporters on monthly purchases and sales of long-term securities by foreigners. These data are needed to monitor cross-border capital flows, to help formulate U.S. financial and monetary policies, and to help prepare the capital accounts of the U.S. balance of payments and the international investment position of the United States.

No person is required to respond to an U.S. government collection of information unless the form displays a currently valid control number assigned by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The form has been reviewed and approved by OMB under control number 1505-0001.

The Treasury Department estimates that it will take each respondent about five hours, on average, to complete the form each month. This estimate includes the time it will take to read the instructions, gather the necessary facts and fill out the form. Comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Office of Program Services, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220, Attention International Portfolio

Investment Data Systems; or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1505-0001), Washington, D.C. 20503.

B. WHO MUST REPORT

UNITED STATES residents must file the Form S if they purchase or sell \$50 million or more during the reporting month of U.S. LONG-TERM SECURITIES directly from or to FOREIGNERS, or purchase or sell foreign LONG-TERM SECURITIES directly from or to FOREIGNERS, or have foreign agents purchase or sell these securities on their behalf. Potential reporting entities include:

1. Banking organizations, including commercial banks, bank holding companies (including financial holding companies), UNITED STATES branches and agencies of FOREIGN BANKS, trust companies, industrial banks, private or unincorporated banks, Edge Act and Agreement corporations, New York State Article XII corporations, mutual or stock savings or building and loan associations, cooperative banks, credit unions, homestead associations, and other similar depository institutions.
2. Nonbank holding companies
3. Securities brokers and dealers
4. Insurance companies
5. Investment managers, including mutual fund and pension fund investment advisors or managers. (However, Transactions in

LONG-TERM SECURITIES held by a domestic trustee in personal trusts created by individuals are not reportable on this form.)

6. Industrial and commercial enterprises
7. Other investors or nonbanking enterprises

C. CONSOLIDATION RULES

1. Banks and bank holding companies should file a consolidated report for all of their AFFILIATES and SUBSIDIARIES, other than banking, broker and dealer, and insurance underwriting AFFILIATES located in the UNITED STATES.
2. Depository institutions should consolidate all offices (including INTERNATIONAL BANKING FACILITIES (IBFs)) located in the UNITED STATES.
3. Edge Act or Agreement corporations and UNITED STATES branches and agencies of FOREIGN BANKS should file reports on the same basis as used for their Quarterly Condition Report (FR 2886b and FFIEC 002, respectively).
4. Nonbanking companies should file a consolidated report for all their offices and SUBSIDIARIES located in the UNITED STATES except broker and dealers.
5. Brokers and dealers should prepare consolidated reports for all of their offices, AFFILIATES, and SUBSIDIARIES located in the UNITED STATES excluding banking and insurance underwriting AFFILIATES and SUBSIDIARIES.

6. Insurance underwriting entities should prepare consolidated reports for all of their offices, AFFILIATES, and SUBSIDIARIES excluding banking and broker and dealer AFFILIATES.
7. Fund managers (e.g., managers of mutual funds, pension funds or limited partnerships) should report all of the transactions of all the funds they manage on a consolidated basis.

D. WHAT MUST BE REPORTED

Unless noted below, all purchases or sales of debt securities with original maturities exceeding one year and all purchases or sales of equity securities undertaken directly by FOREIGNERS. Transactions in which another UNITED STATES entity (bank, broker or dealer) acted as an intermediary for a FOREIGNER should not be reported. UNITED STATES entities that provide only custodial or settlement functions, are not intermediaries for purposes of this report.

Transactions in the following type of securities should be reported:

1. Common and preferred stock
2. US TREASURY SECURITIES with an original maturity greater than one year
3. US AGENCY SECURITIES with an original maturity greater than one year

4. Obligations of state and local governments with an original maturity greater than one year
5. Obligations of foreign governments with an original maturity greater than one year
6. Investment company shares
7. Rights, scripts, bonds and debentures
8. Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)
9. Continually-Offered Medium Term Notes with an original maturity greater than one year
10. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs)
11. Zero-coupon bonds and notes
12. Equipment trust certificates

Transactions of the following items/types should not be reported:

1. New offerings of securities issued by entities outside the UNITED STATES for sale only to persons residing outside the UNITED STATES. (See General Instruction K.1 below)
2. Securities with an original maturity of one year or less.
(Bank holding companies, depository institutions and brokers and dealers report these on the B forms and all other entities report these of the C forms.)
3. Certificates of deposit, DEPOSIT NOTES, BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES, and participations in loans, regardless of maturity date. (Bank holding companies, depository

institutions and brokers and dealers report these on the B forms and all other entities report these on the C forms.)

4. DERIVATIVES contracts (including forward contracts to deliver securities)
5. Interest payments on securities and dividend distributions
6. Securities taken in or lent as collateral, securities involved in REPURCHASE/RESALE (reverse repurchase) AGREEMENTS and security lending transactions. These transactions are considered borrowings collateralized by the underlying securities. The funds from these loans should be reported on TIC B or C forms.

E. OTHER ACCOUNTING RULES

All amounts are reported gross at cost (including commissions and taxes). They should not be revalued for changes in prices over the month. The data are to be reported using settlement date accounting. Decimals should not be entered in any cell and negative values should not be entered.

Securities denominated in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies should be converted to U.S. dollar equivalents using the spot exchange rates at the close of business on the as-of date of the report.

F. EXEMPTION LEVEL

Reporters must file a report if the total of purchases or sales of LONG-TERM SECURITIES is \$50 million or more during the

reporting month. If a reporter's transactions exceeds the exemption level in any month, it must report both purchases and sales for that month, each subsequent month of that year and the 12 months of the following year.

G. FILING DEADLINES AND WHERE TO FILE

Form S is due no later than 15 calendar days following the last day of the month covered by the report. If the due date of the report falls on a weekend or holiday, the due date is the following business day.

Depository institutions and bank holding companies should file their reports with the Federal Reserve Bank of the District in which they are located. All other entities should file their reports with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, regardless of where they are located.

H. ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF REPORTING

In lieu of reports on the printed Treasury International Capital Forms, the data may be submitted electronically. For further information on electronic submission, reporters should contact the Federal Reserve Bank of the District in which their report is filed.

Data may also be reported on computer printouts. Proposed computer printouts must be approved in writing by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the report is filed. Reports submitted on computer

printouts must be signed by a responsible officer at the reporting institution.

I. REPORTING PURCHASES AND SALES

The reporting of a purchase or sale should be based on the viewpoint of the FOREIGNER. Purchases of long term securities by the reporter (for your own account or for the account of your UNITED STATES customers) should be recorded as a sale by a FOREIGNER; similarly, sales of long term securities by the reporter should be reported as a purchase by a FOREIGNER.

A purchase or sale is the transfer of assets where the seller surrenders control over those securities to the buyer for currency. Generally, the following three criteria must be met: (1) The transferred assets are isolated from the transferor; (2) the transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the assets (or the transferee is a qualifying special purpose entity); and 3) the transferor is not under entitlement or obligation to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets (see SFAS 125).

J. LOCATION OF PURCHASER OR SELLER

Transactions in LONG-TERM SECURITIES should be reported opposite the country or geographical area of residence of the direct purchaser or seller. **Country attribution should not be based on the currency of denomination, the residence of a parent institution, the country of the original issuer of the security**

(if the security is not a new issue), or the residence of a guarantor (i.e., ultimate risk).

K. REPORTING OF NEW ISSUES

1. Public Offerings

The UNITED STATES manager of an underwriting group for new securities issued by entities residing in the UNITED STATES should report as purchases by FOREIGNERS: (1) the amount of the issue taken by the foreign members of the underwriting group; and (2) the amount of the issue taken by the manager's own foreign customers. (The other UNITED STATES members of the underwriting group should report as purchases by FOREIGNERS the amount of the issue taken by their foreign clients.)

The U.S. manager of an underwriting group for new securities issued by entities resident outside the UNITED STATES should report as sales by FOREIGNERS: (1) the amount of the issue sold to UNITED STATES members of the underwriting group; (2) the amount of the issue sold to the managers own UNITED STATES customers; and (3) the amount of the foreign issue that remains unsold and is therefore retained by the reporter at the termination of the offering. (UNITED STATES members of the syndicate, including the UNITED STATES manager should report as purchases by FOREIGNERS any portion of the issue taken by foreign clients.)

2. Private Offerings

Any depository institution, broker or dealer, or other person located in the UNITED STATES acting in its own behalf or on behalf of its customers as an intermediary should report the private placement of: (1) U.S. securities with foreign investors; or (2) foreign securities with UNITED STATES investors. A UNITED STATES issuer of a private placement using a foreign intermediary to place the security abroad should report on the Form S.

L. REPORTING REDEMPTIONS OF SECURITIES

Called or matured securities and sinking fund redemptions of securities should be reported in the following manner:

1. U.S. Securities

- (a) Fiscal agents or paying agents located in the UNITED STATES should report securities issued by UNITED STATES residents and presented to them for redemption directly by FOREIGNERS (including their foreign correspondents, branches or head offices outside the UNITED STATES), as sales by FOREIGNERS.
- (b) Banks, other depository institutions, brokers and dealers, and other persons in the UNITED STATES who present securities for redemption to a U.S. fiscal agent on behalf of FOREIGNERS should report these redemptions as sales by FOREIGNERS.
- (c) Issuers of securities located in the UNITED STATES should report the redemption of their securities by a fiscal or paying agent located outside the UNITED STATES as sales by FOREIGNERS.

(d) Banks, other depository institutions, brokers and dealers, and other persons located in the UNITED STATES presenting U.S. securities to a fiscal agent or paying agent located outside the UNITED STATES for their own account or for the account of their UNITED STATES customers should report the redemption as purchases by FOREIGNERS.

2. Foreign Securities

- (a) Fiscal agents or paying agents located in the UNITED STATES should report foreign securities presented for redemption as purchases by FOREIGNERS.
- (b) Depository institutions, brokers and dealers, and other persons located in the UNITED STATES presenting FOREIGN securities to a fiscal agent in the UNITED STATES in their name, or in a nominee name for FOREIGN beneficiaries should report the redemption as sales by FOREIGNERS.
- (c) Bank holding companies, depository institutions, brokers and dealers, and other persons located in the UNITED STATES presenting securities in their own name or for the account of their UNITED STATES customers to a fiscal agent outside the UNITED STATES should report the redemption as purchases by FOREIGNERS.

M. REVIEW OF DATA AND REQUEST FOR REVISED DATA

Data submitted on the Treasury International Capital Forms are reviewed by Federal Reserve System staff. Following the review

and editing process, the respondent may be telephoned and requested by Reserve Bank staff to explain particular entries.

SPECIFIC COLUMN INSTRUCTIONS

Securities should be classified in each column based on the type of security and whether it is a purchase by a FOREIGNER or a sale by a FOREIGNER.

A. Purchases and Sales of Domestic Securities

Columns 1 and 2 -- Report purchases (column 1) and sales (column 2) by FOREIGNERS of long-term bonds and notes issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Federal Financing Bank (See glossary entry for TREASURY SECURITIES). Include STRIPS, CATS, COUGARS, LIONS, TIGRS, and other instruments that may have short-term maturities and are collateralized by U.S. Treasury issues.

Columns 3 and 4 -- Report purchases (column 3) and sales (column 4) by FOREIGNERS of long-term bonds, notes, and debentures of agencies and corporations owned by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES.

Columns 5 and 6 -- Report purchases (column 5) and sales (column 6) by FOREIGNERS of long-term debt obligations of U.S. states and municipalities and of private corporations located in the UNITED STATES.

Columns 7 and 8 -- Report purchases (column 7) and sales (column 8) by FOREIGNERS of equity issued by private and public entities located in the UNITED STATES.

B. Purchases and Sales of Foreign Securities

Columns 9 and 10 -- Report purchases (column 9) and sales (column 10) by FOREIGNERS of long-term debt securities issued by FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, international and regional organizations, FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS, and public and private corporations located outside the UNITED STATES.

Columns 11 and 12 -- Report purchases (column 11) and sales (column 12) by FOREIGNERS of equity issued by public and private corporations located abroad. Include transactions evidenced by the issuance of, or surrender to, depositories of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MEMORANDUM SECTION

Report in the Memorandum section that portion of the transactions in U.S. securities reported in columns (1) through (8) above undertaken for the accounts of FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS and for the accounts of international and regional organizations. The "List of Certain Foreign Institutions Classified as 'Official' For Purposes of Reporting on the Treasury International Capital (TIC) Forms" prepared by the Department of the Treasury should be used to determine the classification of foreign accounts (See Appendix I).

Do not list the foreign official country code for which the transactions were effected unless the account has an assigned code number. Codes for the country or geographical area in which each foreign official institution should be reported are in the "Geographical Classification" contained in Appendix II. These are the same as the codes that appear on Form S, with the exception of the "Other" categories, such as "Other Europe," and the "International and Regional" categories. For countries or institutions within these categories, the more detailed codes contained in the "Geographical Classification" should be used.

GLOSSARY

AFFILIATE, AFFILIATED -- Two companies are AFFILIATES of each other (AFFILIATED) if one beneficially owns 10 percent or more of the other or if a third company beneficially owns 10 percent of both companies. (See also FOREIGN AFFILIATE.)

ALL OTHER FOREIGNERS -- See General Instructions, Section I.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES -- A BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE is a draft or bill of exchange that has been drawn on and accepted by a banking institution (the accepting bank) or its agent for payment by the accepting bank at a future date specified in the instrument. Funds are advanced to the drawer of the acceptance by the discounting of the acceptance by the accepting bank or by others. The accepted draft is negotiable and may be sold after its original discounting. At the maturity date, the holder of the acceptance, who has advanced funds either by initial discount or subsequent purchase, presents the acceptance to the accepting bank for payment.

The accepting bank has an unconditional obligation to pay the holder the face amount of the draft on presentation. The

account party (customer) has an unconditional obligation to pay the accepting bank at or before the maturity date.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES denominated in U.S. dollars executed and outstanding by the reporter should be reported on Form BL-1. LIABILITIES for BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES denominated in FOREIGN currency should be reported on Form BQ-2. CLAIMS of the reporter from customer LIABILITIES outstanding or held in a portfolio should be reported on Form BC and BQ-1. Dollar CLAIMS of the reporter from acceptances held in its portfolio or trading account should be reported on Form BC and Form BQ-1, Columns 1-4. FOREIGN currency CLAIMS should be reported on Form BQ-2.

The accepting bank should report the full amount of the total obligation to pay the holder of the acceptance. When the accepting bank participates the obligation to pay the holder of the acceptance at maturity or in the risk of loss in the event of default on the part of the account party, the accepting banks should not reduce its obligation to honor the full amount of the acceptance.

BRADY BONDS -- Bonds issued by a FOREIGN government or central bank in exchange for loans under the Brady Plan. Brady bonds

are excluded from the TIC B forms, and are reported on the TIC S form. (See also DEBT RESTRUCTURING.)

BROKERAGE BALANCES -- Any cash position of a FOREIGNER held by a broker or dealer and positions of a broker or dealer held by a FOREIGNER from trading financial assets (including margin accounts). BROKERAGE BALANCES are excluded from the TIC forms.

CLAIMS -- See General Instructions, Section E.

COMMERCIAL PAPER -- An unsecured promissory note usually sold at a discount and customarily having a fixed maturity of up to 270 days. COMMERCIAL PAPER should be reported on the B forms at face value.

COMMINGLED ACCOUNT -- An account in which the investment funds of individual clients are pooled, with each client owning portions of the pooled account. The shares in the COMMINGLED ACCOUNT are reported on the TIC Form S only.

CREDIT BALANCES -- Special purpose DEPOSITS arising out of the exercise of lawful banking powers, including the payment of checks and lending of money. They must be no larger than necessary for the specific transaction. CREDIT BALANCES are reported as demand DEPOSITS on Form BL-1.

CUSTODIAN -- A bank or other institution that has the fiduciary responsibility to manage or administer for safekeeping the securities or other assets of clients.

CUSTODY LIABILITIES -- Financial LIABILITIES of UNITED STATES residents, the custody of which is managed or administered by the reporter for account of its FOREIGN customers. CUSTODY LIABILITIES include BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES, negotiable certificates of DEPOSIT, DEPOSIT NOTES, loans, loan participations, and short-term securities. FOREIGN currency CUSTODY LIABILITIES are not reportable on any TIC forms.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING -- Loans granted to FOREIGNERS to replace other forms of debt or equity as a result of debtors negotiating with their creditors to arrive at arrangements for payment that are satisfactory to both. One example is the Brady Debt Restructuring Plan, created to provide relief to less developed nations. International organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) make loans to debtor nations that will enable them to negotiate debt reduction packages with commercial banks. Debtor nations use these loans to purchase collateral backing new bonds, or to purchase their commercial bank debt at a discount for cash. Brady Plans are implemented on a case-by-case basis between individual countries and their creditors.

Respondents that exchange debt (i.e. loans) for bonds or participate in cash buyback plans should remove the CLAIM from Form BC or Form BQ-2. Banks that received discount bonds or participated in the cash buyback must account for the exchange as a write-off. The amount of the write off should be reported in the memorandum section of Forms BC and BQ-1, as the difference between the amount of the debt exchanged and the amount of cash or the face amount of the discount bond received.

Respondents that receive collateral in the form of time DEPOSITS from the debtor nation should report these LIABILITIES on Form BL-1 or Form BQ-2.

DEFERRED PAYMENT LETTER OF CREDIT -- A DEFERRED PAYMENT LETTER OF CREDIT is a LETTER OF CREDIT issued by a FOREIGN BANK in favor of an UNITED STATES exporter and confirmed by a bank in the UNITED STATES. DEFERRED PAYMENT LETTERS OF CREDIT should be reported on the B Forms **unless** they are issued, confirmed, or advised by a bank in the UNITED STATES in favor of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), or another UNITED STATES Government agency, in connection with the financing of UNITED STATES exports.

DEPOSIT NOTES -- Debt instruments issued by banking institutions in denominations of \$100,000 or more. These notes, exempt from SEC registration, are sold to investors in fully registered form through agents/underwriters, and are actively traded in the secondary market. DEPOSIT NOTES are included on the B Forms as negotiable certificates of DEPOSIT.

DEPOSITS -- The unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received or held by a bank in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit, either conditionally or unconditionally, to a commercial, checking, savings, or time account, or which is evidenced by its certificate of indebtedness, or other similar name, or a check or draft drawn against a DEPOSIT account and certified by the bank, or a LETTER OF CREDIT or a traveler's check on which the bank is primarily liable.

Demand deposits are non-interest-bearing DEPOSITS that are payable immediately on demand, or that are issued with an original maturity or required notice period of less than seven days. Demand deposits exclude: (i) money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) and (ii) NOW accounts;

Savings deposits and other transaction accounts are DEPOSITS that are not payable on a specified date or after a specified

period of time from the date of deposit, but for which the reporting institution expressly reserves the right to require at least seven days' written notice before an intended withdrawal.

Time deposits are payable on a specified date not less than seven days after the date of deposit or payable at the expiration of a specified time not less than seven days after the date of deposit, or payable only upon written notice that is actually required to be given by the depositor not less than seven days prior to withdrawal.

Time certificates of deposit are DEPOSITS evidenced by a negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument, or a deposit in book entry form evidenced by a receipt or similar acknowledgement issued by the bank, that provides, on its face, that the amount of such deposit is payable to the bearer, to any specified person, or to the order of a specified person.

DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS -- Financial instruments whose value depends on, or are derived from, the prices or levels of indexes or underlying assets, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities, or commodities, and that represent an agreement between two or more counterparties on the price or level of the asset or index for exchange or settlement at a later specified

date. DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS include forwards, futures, options, and swaps.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS -- Agencies and DEVELOPMENT BANKS owned by national governments that are established to promote economic development of sectors of the economy, such as trade, housing, agriculture, finance and industry.

DIRECT INVESTMENT -- The beneficial ownership or control by one person of 10 percent or more of the voting stock of an incorporated business enterprise, or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated enterprise, including a branch, excluding the non-parent intercompany debt between banking/depository institutions and its FOREIGN AFFILIATES.

Direct investment includes the AFFILIATE'S profit and loss, permanent capital and the intercompany debt between an UNITED STATES nonbank and its FOREIGN AFFILIATES. Direct Investment is excluded from the B forms. Intercompany debt other than permanent capital between depository institutions and its FOREIGN AFFILIATES is reported on the B forms.

DISCOUNT NOTES -- Short-term negotiable instruments that are issued at a discount. Holdings of DISCOUNT NOTES issued by UNITED STATES parties and held for FOREIGNERS are reportable at

face value on Form BL-2 by UNITED STATES CUSTODIANS. UNITED STATES investors are responsible to report their ownership of notes issued by FOREIGNERS on TIC Forms BC, BQ-2, or CQ-1. UNITED STATES investors that have entrusted these notes to UNITED STATES CUSTODIANS are not required to report them; the UNITED STATES CUSTODIANS are required to report the notes on behalf of their domestic customers on Part 2 of Forms BQ-1 or BQ-2.

EUROCOMMERCIAL PAPER - COMMERCIAL PAPER issued by UNITED STATES residents in FOREIGN markets. The issuer reports Eurocommerical paper issued in dollars on Form BL-1 opposite the country and classification of the FOREIGN placement agent. Eurocommerical Paper issued in FOREIGN currency are reported on the BQ-2 opposite the resident country of the FOREIGN placement agent.

EURO MEDIUM-TERM NOTES -- Notes issued under a continuously offered program and sold in a FOREIGN market through FOREIGN agents. Euro notes denominated in U.S. dollars with original maturities of one year or less are reported on Form BL-1 as "Other LIABILITIES" opposite the country and classification of the FOREIGN agents. Any long-term tranche is reported on Form S.

FEDERAL FUNDS TRANSACTIONS -- Immediately available funds the purchaser can either use or dispose of on the same business day that the transaction giving rise to the receipt or disposal of the funds is executed. The term Federal Funds refers to an uncollateralized loan and should be reported on the B Forms in the same manner as any other extension of credit.

FINANCIAL LEASE -- A form of secured borrowing in which the borrower (lessee) acquires all or most ownership rights. The amount reported is the value of the lease, not the value of the equipment or other asset.

Report FINANCIAL LEASE arrangements with FOREIGNERS as borrowings (or loans to) FOREIGNERS. As a general rule, such payables and receivables are to be reported by the UNITED STATES party responsible to directly collect payments from the UNITED STATES lessee for the FOREIGN lessor, or to directly collect payments from the FOREIGN lessee for the UNITED STATES lessor.

A lessee should report on Form BL-1 opposite the country and classification of the FOREIGN lessor, its U.S. dollar-denominated LIABILITIES to non-AFFILIATED FOREIGN lessors provided that no other UNITED STATES institution is acting as the FOREIGNER'S trustee. A UNITED STATES institution that is the FOREIGN lessor's trustee is required to report the dollar

LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES lessee as a CUSTODY LIABILITY to the FOREIGN lessor on Form BL-2 opposite the country and classification of the FOREIGNER. Lease LIABILITIES denominated in FOREIGN currencies are reportable on Form BQ-2 by the UNITED STATES lessee regardless of the involvement of another UNITED STATES institution as trustee.

A UNITED STATES depository institution that is a lessor should report on Forms BC or BQ-2, as appropriate, its CLAIMS on a FOREIGN lessee provided that no other UNITED STATES institution is acting as trustee for the UNITED STATES lessor in collecting the payments from the FOREIGN lessee. A UNITED STATES institution that is the trustee for the UNITED STATES lessor is required to report the custody CLAIM on the FOREIGN lessee on behalf of the UNITED STATES lessor on Part 2 of Form BQ-1 or BQ-2, as appropriate. (See also OPERATING LEASE.)

FOREIGN AFFILIATE -- A FOREIGN company that is an AFFILIATE.

In general, an UNITED STATES person's FOREIGN operations or activities are considered a FOREIGN AFFILIATE if they are legally or functionally separable from the domestic operations or activities of the UNITED STATES person.

Factors that would tend to indicate that the operation or activity is a FOREIGN AFFILIATE are:

1. It pays FOREIGN income taxes.
2. It has a substantial physical presence abroad, as evidenced by plant and equipment, or by employees, that are permanently located abroad.
3. Separate financial records are kept on the FOREIGN activity or operation that would allow preparation of financial statements, including a balance sheet and income statement, for the entity.
4. It takes title to the goods it sells and receives revenues there from.
5. It receives funds for its own account and from customers for services it performs.

FOREIGN ASSETS -- Assets owned by the reporter and the reporter's UNITED STATES customers that represent CLAIMS on FOREIGNERS.

FOREIGN BANK -- A bank in a FOREIGN country, as defined by the laws of that country. NATIONALIZED BANKS and other banking institutions owned by central governments should be reported as FOREIGN banks unless such banks function as FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS or FOREIGN PUBLIC BORROWERS.

FOREIGNER (FOREIGN)

A FOREIGNER includes the following:

1. Individuals, including citizens of the UNITED STATES, residing outside the UNITED STATES.
2. Entities that file an IRS FORM W-8 indicating that the individual or entity is a nonresident alien or FOREIGN entity not subject to certain U.S. information return reporting or to backup withholding rules.
3. Partnerships, associations, corporations or other organizations created or organized under the laws of a FOREIGN country.
4. Branches, SUBSIDIARIES or AFFILIATES of UNITED STATES companies residing outside the UNITED STATES.
5. FOREIGN governments and any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including all FOREIGN official nonbanking institutions, even if located in the UNITED STATES (i.e., an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic establishment of a FOREIGN country).
6. Official international or regional organizations or subordinate or AFFILIATED agency thereof, created by treaty or convention between sovereign states, even if located in the UNITED STATES, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the United Nations (UN).

FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS -- See General Instructions, Section I.

FOREIGN PUBLIC BORROWER -- See General Instructions, Section I.

GLOBAL CUSTODIAN -- An institution that maintains a network of one or more FOREIGN, local SUBCUSTODIANS to manage or administer the custody or safekeeping of assets for clients. The UNITED STATES global custodian is required to report U.S. dollar-denominated instruments that represent the UNITED STATES residents' LIABILITIES that are owned by its FOREIGN clients on Form BL-2, as well as assets that represent CLAIMS on FOREIGNERS that it administers the custody of for its UNITED STATES customers on Part 2 of Forms BQ-1 and BQ-2.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING FACILITIES (IBFs) -- A set of asset and LIABILITY accounts, segregated on the books of a UNITED STATES establishing entity that is permitted to hold only assets and LIABILITIES of FOREIGNERS, residents of Puerto Rico, and UNITED STATES territories and possessions, other IBFs, and UNITED STATES and FOREIGN offices of the establishing entity.

LETTER OF CREDIT -- A notification issued by a bank on behalf of its customer authorizing a third party (the beneficiary) to draw drafts on the issuing bank or its correspondent for amounts up to a specified sum and guaranteeing acceptance and payment of the drafts if drawn in accordance with the terms stipulated in the letter. Upon their acceptance, drafts drawn under LETTERS OF CREDIT become BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

LIABILITIES -- See General Instructions, Section E.

LOAN SERVICING ARRANGEMENTS, LOAN SERVICER -- An arrangement whereby one party (the LOAN SERVICER) agrees to collect payments from borrowers on behalf of the holder of the loan. The LOAN SERVICER may be the originator of the loans/receivables, or may be another institution. The LOAN SERVICER is required to report the outstanding U.S. dollar-denominated LIABILITIES of the domestic borrowers owed to FOREIGNERS on Form BL-2, and outstanding FOREIGN currency loans or receivables owed to the domestic entities on Part 2 of Forms BQ-1 or BQ-2.

LONG-TERM SECURITIES -- Public and private issues of debt and equity securities issued by parties located in the

UNITED STATES or in FOREIGN countries and denominated in U.S. dollars or in FOREIGN currencies that either have no contractual maturity or have an original maturity of more than one year. In addition, for the purpose of the TIC forms LONG-TERM SECURITIES include rights, scrip, American Depositary Receipts/Shares (ADRs/ADSs), and certificates or receipts of the coupons of stripped securities regardless of their maturity. Transactions in LONG-TERM SECURITIES with FOREIGNERS are reportable on TIC Form S. LONG-TERM SECURITIES do not include banking-type instruments such as negotiable certificates of DEPOSIT, DEPOSIT NOTES and borrowings/loans.

NATIONALIZED BANKS -- Institutions owned by FOREIGN central governments that are classified as banks in their respective countries. NATIONALIZED BANKS are classified as FOREIGN private commercial banks, unless they function as FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS or FOREIGN PUBLIC BORROWERS.

NON-BANK BANK -- Institutions that take either deposits or loans and are grandfathered from the definition of a bank under banking regulations.

OPERATING LEASE -- A lease under which no transfer of ownership of the equipment or other asset from the lessor to the lessee is intended. The lessor is responsible to maintain and service the asset. The lessee has the right to cancel the lease, return the property if it is no longer needed, or if it has become obsolete. Payments under OPERATING LEASES are not reported on the B forms unless the payments are in arrears. (See also FINANCIAL LEASE.)

OWN FOREIGN OFFICES -- See General Instructions, Section I.

OVERDRAFT -- DEPOSIT account where insufficient funds are held in the account. OVERDRAFTS are extensions of credit that are reported as a borrowing (overdrawn accounts of the reporter) or as a loan (overdrawn accounts of the reporter's customers). OVERDRAFTS should be reported gross and not netted against good balances.

REPURCHASE/RESALE AGREEMENTS -- A REPURCHASE AGREEMENT is a transaction involving the sale of financial assets by one party to another, subject to an agreement by the seller to repurchase the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances. A RESALE AGREEMENT (also known as a reverse repurchase agreement) is a transaction involving the

purchase of financial assets by one party from another, subject to an agreement by the purchaser to resell the assets at a specified date or in specified circumstances.

Except as otherwise noted below, all REPURCHASE and RESALE AGREEMENT transactions with FOREIGNERS are to be reported as borrowings from or loans to FOREIGNERS, collateralized by the underlying assets.

1. Funds received from FOREIGNERS from REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS are reported in "Other LIABILITIES" on Form BL-1. The transfer of the securities should be excluded as a purchase or a sale on the S form.
2. Funds lent to FOREIGNERS should be reported as a CLAIM on Form BC and BQ-1. The receipt of the securities as collateral should be excluded as a purchase or a sale on Form S.
3. Funds denominated in FOREIGN currency received or lent from repurchase agreements with FOREIGNERS should be reported on Form BQ-2.

Under UNITED STATES GAAP, the purchasing institution may need to record further entries depending on the terms of the agreement. For example, if the seller does not have the right and ability to redeem the transferred securities and the purchasing institution has the right to sell or re-pledge the assets, the purchasing institution reports the transferred financial assets on its balance sheet. In addition, the seller records a LIABILITY to return the transferred financial assets. These assets and LIABILITIES should be excluded from the TIC reports. Please note that all REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS should be reported gross (i.e., FIN 41 should not be applied).

If a REPURCHASE AGREEMENT does not qualify as a secured borrowing under FAS Statement No. 125, the selling institution should account for the transaction as a sale of financial assets and a forward repurchase commitment. Therefore, the selling institution removes the transferred assets from its balance sheet. Similarly, if a RESALE AGREEMENT does not qualify as a borrowing under FAS Statement No. 125, the purchasing institution should account for the transaction as a purchase of financial assets and a forward resale commitment. In these cases, the transfer of the securities should be reported on the S form

and the exchange of cash should be excluded from the B forms.

SALES OF ASSETS -- The SALES OF ASSETS are accounted for using the principles outlined in FAS 125.

1. Transfers of DOMESTIC ASSETS by UNITED STATES sellers to FOREIGN purchasers

- (a) The sale to a FOREIGNER of a single asset, or sales of participations to FOREIGNERS in a single asset, or sales of participations in a pool of domestic assets should be reported by the debtor if the transaction was fully disclosed to the debtor. The debtor is responsible to report its LIABILITIES to the FOREIGNER(s) on Form BL-1 or BQ-2 if the debtor is a bank or broker, or on Form CQ-1, if the debtor is a nonbank entity. If the domestic borrowers know that an UNITED STATES CUSTODIAN holds the instrument in custody for account of the FOREIGNER, the UNITED STATES CUSTODIAN is responsible to report the amount of the LIABILITIES on Form BL-2.

(b) If the transaction was not fully disclosed to the debtor, the UNITED STATES CUSTODIAN(s) managing the custody of the transfer instrument for the FOREIGN client(s) is responsible to report the U.S. dollar LIABILITY on Form BL-2. The LIABILITY is reportable at face value opposite the classification and country of the FOREIGN client.

(c) Sales to FOREIGNERS of domestic assets denominated in FOREIGN currencies (if any) should be reported by the debtor in column 1 of Form BQ-2 if the transaction was fully disclosed to the debtor. If the transaction was not fully disclosed to the debtor, the UNITED STATES CUSTODIAN should report the instrument as its own borrowings in column 1 of Form BQ-2.

2. Transfers of FOREIGN ASSETS by UNITED STATES sellers to UNITED STATES and FOREIGN purchasers

Sales of FOREIGN ASSETS by an UNITED STATES seller, in a single asset or sales of participations in a single asset, or participations in a pool of FOREIGN ASSETS are to be reported in the following manner:

- (a) The UNITED STATES seller would reduce the outstanding loans it previously reported on Forms BC or BQ-2.
- (b) UNITED STATES purchasers, unless they have domestic CUSTODIANS, should report the face value of the FOREIGN ASSET purchased opposite the country and classification of the borrower. Banking institutions and brokers would report the FOREIGN ASSETS on Forms BC and/or BQ-2; nonbanking firms would report on Form CQ-1.
- (c) UNITED STATES CUSTODIANS managing the transfer instruments on behalf of the UNITED STATES purchasers are responsible to report the face value of the instruments on Part 2 of Form BQ-1 or Form BQ-2.

3. Sales of FOREIGN ASSETS by UNITED STATES sellers to FOREIGN purchasers would be reported in the following manner:

(a) The UNITED STATES seller would reduce the outstanding loans it previously reported on Forms BC or BQ-2.

(b) The FOREIGN purchaser's UNITED STATES CUSTODIAN would report the FOREIGN ASSETS on their own Form BL-2 or BQ-2.

4. Transfers of FOREIGN ASSETS by FOREIGN sellers to UNITED STATES purchasers

(a) Purchases by UNITED STATES parties of FOREIGN ASSETS from FOREIGN sellers are reported by the UNITED STATES parties (holding the assets in their own portfolio) opposite the country and classification of the FOREIGN borrowers on Forms BC or BQ-2, if the purchasers are banking institutions, brokers or dealers, or on Form CQ-1, if the purchasers are nonbanking firms.

(b) UNITED STATES CUSTODIANS responsible for managing the custody of such assets for account of their UNITED STATES customers should report the transfer

instruments opposite the country of the FOREIGN
borrower on Part 2 Forms BQ-1 or BQ-2.

SETTLEMENT DATE ACCOUNTING -- Under SETTLEMENT DATE
ACCOUNTING, assets purchased are not recorded until
settlement date. SETTLEMENT DATE ACCOUNTING should be used
on the B forms. Therefore only after receiving payment for
any trade should CLAIMS and LIABILITIES be reported.

SUBCUSTODIAN -- Institutions that are responsible for the
safekeeping of financial assets for another CUSTODIAN are
SUBCUSTODIANS. An UNITED STATES SUBCUSTODIAN of a FOREIGN
GLOBAL CUSTODIAN can be an UNITED STATES branch, SUBSIDIARY
or correspondent bank of the FOREIGN GLOBAL CUSTODIAN.
Conversely, a FOREIGN local SUBCUSTODIAN can be a FOREIGN
SUBSIDIARY of the UNITED STATES GLOBAL CUSTODIAN, a FOREIGN
SUBSIDIARY of other UNITED STATES GLOBAL CUSTODIANS, a
FOREIGN depository institution, or a correspondent agent
bank in the FOREIGN local market. Further, FOREIGN
institutions that perform functions similar to those of the
Depository Trust Company (DTC), such as Cedel and
Euroclear, can also serve as a GLOBAL CUSTODIAN'S FOREIGN,
local SUBCUSTODIAN.

A bank, other depository institution, broker or dealer that is a UNITED STATES SUBCUSTODIAN of a GLOBAL CUSTODIAN located outside the UNITED STATES is required to report the U.S dollar-denominated instruments that represent the LIABILITIES and CLAIMS of UNITED STATES residents it holds for FOREIGN customers of the FOREIGN GLOBAL CUSTODIAN. These should be reported on Forms BL-2 and BC opposite the resident country and classification of the FOREIGN GLOBAL CUSTODIAN.

UNITED STATES SUBCUSTODIANS of GLOBAL CUSTODIANS located outside the UNITED STATES should not report CLAIMS payable by FOREIGNERS that it holds for the UNITED STATES customers of the GLOBAL CUSTODIAN located outside the UNITED STATES. The UNITED STATES customers that contracted with the FOREIGN GLOBAL CUSTODIAN are responsible to report the CLAIMS on their own TIC reports.

SUBSIDIARY -- An institution that is 25 percent or more owned by the reporting institution.

UNAFFILIATED FOREIGN BANKS -- See General Instructions, Section I.

UNITED STATES -- The fifty states of the UNITED STATES, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the following: American Samoa, Guam, Midway Island, the UNITED STATES Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

U.S. ASSETS -- FOREIGN CLAIMS on UNITED STATES residents.

U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS -- A record of transactions between the residents of the UNITED STATES and its territorial possessions and FOREIGNERS over a specific period of time. The BALANCE OF PAYMENTS is composed of three accounts: the current account, the capital account and the financial account. Transactions are recorded using the system of double-entry bookkeeping. The current account balance measures trade in goods and services, income flows and unilateral transfers. The current account balance is a measurement of the country's "net worth." The capital account consists of capital transfers such as debt forgiveness. The financial account records transactions in financial assets between UNITED STATES residents and FOREIGNERS.

U.S. MILITARY FACILITIES -- Offices of UNITED STATES banks located in FOREIGN countries that provide financial services to persons in the UNITED STATES Armed Forces stationed abroad. For purposes of these reports, UNITED STATES military facilities are classified as banking offices located in the UNITED STATES.

U.S. AGENCY SECURITIES -- Securities that are guaranteed by or are the obligation of a federal agency, a federal instrumentality, or a government sponsored enterprise (federal agency security). U.S. AGENCY SECURITIES include mortgage-backed securities that were issued by, guaranteed by, or are the obligation of a federal agency, a federal instrumentality, or a government sponsored enterprise. These include, but are not limited to, participation certificates, pass-throughs, CMOs, REMICS, and IO or PO issues. U.S. AGENCY SECURITIES exclude privately issued mortgage-backed securities even if the underlying collateral is government guaranteed.

U.S. TREASURY SECURITIES -- Instruments that are direct obligations of the UNITED STATES Treasury, including bills, notes, bonds, Treasury Inflation-index securities, and

stripped coupons and securities from which one or more coupons have been detached (corpus).

WARRANT -- An instrument giving the holder the right to buy from, or to sell to, the issuer a specified amount of currency, commodity, or financial instrument at a specified price over a specified period. Warrants are excluded from the B forms.

Appendix I

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
JANUARY 2001**

G E O G R A P H I C A L C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

TO BE USED FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING ON TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FORMS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This geographical classification is provided for the guidance of reporting institutions in preparing reports on the Treasury International Capital (TIC) Forms.

The coding system has been developed for use by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury in processing the TIC Forms. Reporting institutions filing their reports on magnetic tape or other media that can be processed by data processing equipment are required to use these codes.

In addition to the codes shown for countries and areas listed separately on the reporting forms themselves, codes have also been assigned to certain named places that are components of those countries and geographical categories. The latter codes, which are followed by an asterisk (*), are provided for the convenience of respondents, who may wish to adopt them for internal use.

The first four digits of the country code represent the actual code. The fifth number is a check digit calculated by the Modulus 11 Method.

Country and Organizational Codes

EUROPE

AUSTRIA	10189
BELGIUM	10251
BULGARIA	15202
CZECH REPUBLIC	15288
DENMARK	10502
Including --	
Faroe Islands	10618*
Greenland	60887*
EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK	13501
FINLAND: Including Ahvenanamaa (Aland Islands)	10707
FRANCE	10804
Including --	
Andorra	10103*
GERMANY: Comprises the Federal Republic of Germany and the former German Democratic Republic	11002
GREECE: Including the Aegean Islands (Khios, Kikladhes, Evvoia, Lesvos, Samos, Samothraki, etc.), the Dodecanese Islands (and Rhodes), The Ionian Islands, and Crete	11207
HUNGARY	15504
IRELAND	11401
ITALY	11509
Including --	
San Marino	12408*
LUXEMBOURG	11703
NETHERLANDS	12106
NORWAY	12203
POLAND	15768
PORTUGAL: Including Azores and Madeira Islands	12319

Country and Organizational Codes

EUROPE - cont d

ROMANIA	15806
RUSSIA	16101
SPAIN: Including Canary Islands	12505
SWEDEN	12602
SWITZERLAND	12688
Including --	
Liechtenstein	11606*
TURKEY: Including Aegan Islands of Imbros and Bozcaada (Tenedos)	12807
UNITED KINGDOM:	13005
Including --	
England	13153*
Northern Ireland	13234*
Scotland	13382*
Wales	13455*
and Hebrides, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands	
CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN	13056
YUGOSLAVIA ¹	13218
OTHER EUROPE	18007
Including --	
Albania	15105
Armenia	16519
Azerbaijan	16527
Belarus	16209
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14109
Croatia	14214
Cyprus	10405
Estonia	15407
Georgia	16535
Gibraltar	11088
Iceland	11304
Kazakstan	16543
Kyrgyzstan	16551
Latvia	15601
Lithuania	15709

¹ Refers to Serbia and Montenegro which have asserted the formation of a joint independent state that has not been formally recognized by the United States. Entities of the former Yugoslavia recognized as independent states by the United States are classified under Other Europe.

Country and Organizational Codes

EUROPE - cont d

Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	14419
Malta, including Gozo	11819
Moldova	16306
Monaco	12009
Slovakia	15318
Slovenia	14338
Tajikistan	16578
Turkmenistan	16616
Ukraine	16403
Uzbekistan	16705
Vatican City	13102
Bank of International Settlements	13307
TOTAL EUROPE	19992

Country and Organizational Codes

CANADA

CANADA	29998
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LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA	30104
BRAZIL	30309
CHILE	30406
COLOMBIA	30503
ECUADOR: Including the Galapagos Islands	31003
GUATEMALA	31208
MEXICO: Including Cozumel and Revillagigedo Islands	31704
PANAMA: Including Canal Zone	31887
PERU	32204
URUGUAY	32603
VENEZUELA	32719
OTHER LATIN AMERICA	39101
Including --	
Belize	35718
BLADEX (Banco Latino Americano de Exportaciones, SA)	30317
Bolivia	30201
El Salvador	31089
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	36307
Guyana, Co-Operative Republic of	31305
Honduras	31488
Nicaragua	31801
Paraguay	32107
Suriname	37702
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	39942

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS, THE	35319
BERMUDA	35602
CAYMAN ISLANDS	36137
CUBA	30708
JAMAICA	31607
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	37206
Including--	
Curacao	36188*
And other islands (Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius and southern St. Martin)	

Country and Organizational Codes

CARIBBEAN - cont d

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32409
Including --	
Tobago	32506*
Trinidad	32301*
OTHER CARIBBEAN	33596
Including --	
Antigua and Barbuda	35203
Aruba	35254
Barbados	30155
British West Indies	36005
Including --	
Anguilla	30228*
British Virgin Islands	35807*
Montserrat	37109*
Turks and Caicos Islands	37818*
Costa Rica	30589
Dominica	36218
Dominican Republic	30805
French West Indies and French Guyana	36609
Including --	
Guadeloupe	36803*
Martinique	37001*
and smaller French Islands in the West Indies	
French Guyana	36404*
French West Indies	36501*
Grenada	36706
Haiti	31402
St. Kitts and Nevis	37303
St. Lucia	37508
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	37605
TOTAL CARIBBEAN	34401

Country and Organizational Codes

ASIA

BAHRAIN	40703
CHINA, PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF (China, Mainland) :	41408
Including -- Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkistan), Tibet and Manchuria	
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (Taiwan)	46302
HONG KONG:	42005
Including Kowloon and the New Territories	
INDIA: Including Sikkim	42102
Including --	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40606*
Goa	41718*
Laccadive Islands (Union Territory of Lakshadweep)	43206*
INDONESIA	42218
Including --	
East Timor	45004*
Timor (Western)	46507*
West New Guinea	47007*
IRAN	42307
IRAQ	42404
ISRAEL	42501
JAPAN	42609
KOREA, SOUTH	43001
Note: North Korea should be reported opposite Other Asia	
KUWAIT	43109
LEBANON	43419
MALAYSIA	43605
Including --	
Sabah (North Borneo)	45403*
Sarawak	45519*
and former Federation of Malaya	
Note: Excludes Singapore	

Country and Organizational Codes

ASIA - cont d

OMAN - Including Muscat	44105
PAKISTAN	44709
PHILIPPINES	44806
QATAR	45101
SAUDI ARABIA	45608
SINGAPORE	46019
SYRIA	46205
THAILAND	46418
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	46604
Including --	
Abu Dhabi	40088*
Ajman	40509*
Dubai	41505*
Fujairah	41602*
Ras al Khaimah	45209*
Sharjah: Including Kalbah	47505*
Umm al Qaiwain	47601*
OTHER ASIA	48909
Including --	
Afghanistan	40401
Bangladesh	40746
Bhutan	40819
Brunei	41009
Burma	41106
Cambodia	41203
Jordan	42706
Korea, North	44407
Laos	43303
Macau	43508
Maldives	43702
Mongolia	43818
Nepal	44202
Sri Lanka	41319
Vietnam	46906
Yemen: Comprises the former Yemen Arab Republic and the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	47104
TOTAL ASIA	49999

Country and Organizational Codes

AFRICA

ALGERIA	50105
CONGO (Kinshasa)	51705
EGYPT	57002
GABON	52418
GHANA	52604
LIBERIA	53201
LIBYA	53309
MOROCCO	54003
Including --	
Tangier	56359*
Ifni	52809*
NIGERIA	54305
SOUTH AFRICA	55719
OTHER AFRICA	58904
Including --	
Angola	50202
Benin	51802
Botswana	50504
British West Africa	50709
Including --	
Ascension Island	50288*
St. Helena	55107*
Tristan da Cunha Island	56588*
Burkina	57118
Burundi	50806
Cameroon	51004
Cape Verde, Republic of	51209
Central African Republic	51306
Chad	51403
Comoros	51519
Congo (Brazzaville)	51608
Cote d Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	53007
Djibouti	52302

Country and Organizational Codes

AFRICA - cont d

Equatorial Guinea	51942
Including --	
Fernando Po	52205*
Rio Muni	54801*
Eritrea	52109
Ethiopia	52108
Gambia, The	52507
Guinea	52701
Guinea-Bissau	54402
Kenya	53104
Lesotho	53155
Madagascar	53406
Malawi	53503
Mali	53589
Mauritania	53708
Mauritius	53805
Mozambique	54089
Namibia	54127
Niger	54208
Reunion	54607
Rwanda	55018
Sao Tome and Principe	55204
Senegal	55301
Seychelles	55409
Sierra Leone	55506
Somalia	55603
Sudan	56103
Swaziland	56219
Tanzania: Including Zanzibar	56405
Togo	56502
Tunisia	56707
Uganda	56804
Western Sahara	56006
Zambia	57207
Zimbabwe	54704
 TOTAL AFRICA	 59994

Country and Organizational Codes

OTHER COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA	60089
NEW ZEALAND	61689
Including --	
Cook Islands	60402*
Niue	61808*
Tokelau Islands	62405*
ALL OTHER	63908
Including --	
British Oceania	60208
Including --	
Pitcairn Island	62103*
Federated States of Micronesia	60305
Fiji	60607
French Polynesia	60704
Kiribati	60526
Marshall Islands	61204
Nauru	61301
New Caledonia	61409
Palau	62502
Papua New Guinea	61751
St. Pierre and Miquelon	62219
Solomon Islands	62308
Tonga	62448
Tuvalu	60518
Vanuatu	61603
Western Samoa	62618
TOTAL OTHER COUNTRIES	69906

Country and Organizational Codes

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	72907
Food and Agriculture Organization	71102*
Franc Zone	71919*
Institute of International Finance (Ditchley Institute)	72214*
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	72427*
International Atomic Energy Agency	71218*
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	71307*
International Children's Emergency Fund	71404*
International Civil Aviation Organization	71412*
International Development Association	71501*
International Finance Corporation	71609*
International Fund for Agricultural Development	71927*
International Labor Organization	71706*
International Monetary Fund	71803*
International Red Cross	72222*
International Refugee Organization	72001*
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)	72419*
Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency (MIGA)	72818*
United Nations, and Specialized Agencies and Commissions	72109*
Universal Postal Union	72206*
World Health Organization	72303*
EUROPEAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	73903
Council of Europe	73113*
European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)	73105*
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	73709*
European Coal and Steel Community	73202*
European Communities	73211*
European Development Fund	73318*
European Economic Community	73288*
European Free Trade Association	73326*
European Investment Bank	73407*
Nordic Investment Bank	73229*
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	73504*
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	73601*
Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold	73636*

Country and Organizational Codes

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL - cont d

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	74918
Andean Development Corporation	74004*
Andean Group	74039*
Andean Reserve Fund	74403*
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)	74047*
Caribbean Development Bank	74357*
Caribbean Investment Corporation	74071*
Caribbean Regional Development Agency	74098*
Central American Bank of Economic Integration	74101*
Central American Common Market (CACM)	74136*
Central American Development Corporation	74144*
Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization	74179*
Central American Research Institute for Industry	74152*
Eastern Caribbean Central Bank	74343*
East Caribbean Development Bank	74351*
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	74209*
Inter-American Investment Corporation	74233*
Inter-American Savings and Loan Bank	74217*
Latin American Integration Association	74373*
Organization of American States (OAS) (Pan American Union) and affiliated organizations	74306*
Organization of Central American States (OCAS)	74314*
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	74438*
Pan American Health Organization (Pan American Sanitary Bureau)	74349*
Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration	74322*
River Plate Basin Commission	74365*
Sistema Economico Latinamericano (SELA)	74519*
Venezuela Trust Fund	74608*
ASIAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	75906
Asia and Pacific Council	75919*
Asian Development Bank	75108*
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	75205*
Central Treaty Organizations (CENTO)	75302*
Colombo Plan for Co-Operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific	75418*

Country and Organizational Codes

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL - cont d

AFRICAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	76902
African Development Bank	76104*
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	76201*
Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	76147*
Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (Bank of Central African States)	76139*
Conseil de l'Entente	76163*
East African Common Service Organization	76171*
East African Community	76317*
East African Development Bank	76244*
Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne (OCAM)	76406*
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	76414*
Special Arab Fund for Africa	76309*
Union des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale	76619*
Union Douaniere des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	76635*
Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC) (Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa)	76627*
Union Monetaire Ouest-Africaine (UMOA) (West African Monetary Union)	76708*

Country and Organizational Codes

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL - cont d

MIDDLE EASTERN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	77909
Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development	77038*
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	77208*
Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to Arab and African Countries	77046*
Arab Investment Company	77062*
Arab Joint Investment Company (U.A.E. - Egypt Investment Company)	77097*
Arab Monetary Fund	77305*
Arab Petroleum Investment Company	77089*
Co-Operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	77313*
which includes Gulf Investment Corporation	77232*
Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation	77437*
Islamic Development Bank	77518*
Islamic Solidarity Fund	77429*
Muslim World League	77542*
OPEC Special Fund	77917*
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) which includes:	77402*
Fund for Arab Oil Importing Countries	77321*
OAPEC Oil Facility	77356*
OAPEC Special Account	77348*
Special Fund for Arab Non-oil Producers	77364*
Organization of the Islamic Conference	77453*
Saudi-Egyptian Industrial Investment Company	77925*
Saudi-Egyptian Reconstruction Company	77933*
Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development in Non-aligned Countries	77941*
United Arab Shipping Company	77968*
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	79995
GRAND TOTAL	99996